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because of the relative unimportance of such distinctions (pp. 203 f.). Possibly it was just as well to leave a book of this kind unencumbered with the finer details of the critical analysis. But an examination of the Sabbath laws, for example, will gain much from an analysis of P. The finer analysis of J and E is also largely ignored. In the characterization of P its historicity is of course impugned. On the other hand nothing is said to indicate that the student may find a very large amount of legal material in P which is very old and of great importance. The date of P is given as "shortly before Ezra, that is about 500" (p. 211). Does this imply that Dr. Brightman accepts the view that Ezra precedes Nehemiah? He also seems to regard P as a code practically complete in itself, a view that is by no means so certain as it was once considered to be. But it is hardly fair, perhaps, to indicate points of divergence on general critical questions to which the book itself hardly more than alludes. What the book sets out to do it does admirably. On page 82 E 54 should be read E 56.

History of the Hebrew Commonwealth. By A. E. Bailey and C. F. Kent. New York: Scribners, 1920. Pp. xxiv+396. \$2.00.

The materials of Hebrew history are here organized in thirty-three chapters for the use of classes in colleges, secondary schools, and the higher classes of the Sunday school. The book is richly provided with maps and illustrations, having 29 of the former, most of them colored, and 162 of the latter. In addition, two appendixes provide suggestions for teachers and detailed assignments of work for students. The text represents the point of view and style made familiar by so many of Dr. Kent's popular books, and the pedagogical equipment shows the skilled hand of Dr. Bailey. Diligent teachers and students will find the book very informing and inspiring.

Hear Ye Him. By Charles Nelson Pace. New York: Methodist Book Concern, 1920. Pp. 159. \$1.00.

Can a new book of devotional studies be prepared on the life and message of Jesus? Has not the whole range been covered? If the character and career were any other than Jesus the Christ, the answer would be apparent and immediate. But so rich is the wonder of his personality and his gracious words that there still is room for repeated studies of the exhaustless thought. Here we have another devotional study in ten suggestive chapters written in interesting style. The paragraphs are often introduced by a sentence or caption in italics, making the main idea easily apparent. The

illustrations are generally fresh. The use of the word "guerdon" as a verb is unusual. We doubt the accuracy of the proposition "Law is force" (p. 44). The person of Jesus appeared to us more real and beautiful as we ended the last chapter.

New Thoughts on an Old Book. By William A. Brown. New York: The Abingdon Press, 1920. Pp. 151. \$1.00.

In eighteen short chapters the author sets forth his main idea about the Bible, namely, that it is a missionary book. This volume studies only the New Testament. He does not lay any great weight upon the Old Testament, apparently. In the last chapter he puts forward fourteen propositions which establish his thesis that "for every 'jot and tittle' of the Christian Scriptures the world is in debt entirely to the foreign missionary enterprise." If he would leave out the adjective "foreign" we would be far less involved in doubt as to his affirmation. The New Testament grew out of the needs of the Christian witnesses as they carried their testimony to the far lands, and this fact is set forth here with fresh force. In his critical positions the author betrays no consciousness of any findings from recent study that would throw question upon the Pauline authorship of the letters to Timothy. He holds that Barnabas is the author of Hebrews and that II John is written by John to Cyria. So the new thoughts, so far as they appear here, consist in showing the influence of the missionary motive on the origin and preservation of the New Testament. This is worth doing; but the title of the work could have been chosen with better discrimination. Certainly the thoughts on the New Testament books themselves are far from new.

The Christian Basis of World Democracy. By Kenneth Scott Latourette. New York: Association Press, 1919. Pp. xii+193. \$1.00.

Professor Latourette has brought under a scheme of daily reading and weekly comment the passages from the Gospels which represent the teachings of Jesus concerning the unity of mankind and the order of life according to which the children of God ought to live on earth. The passages are well chosen; the daily suggestions are timely and put in a way to stimulate thought; the comment for the week is interesting and valuable. We wish that Professor Latourette had put in more illustrations and concrete references to other interpreters of the democratic message of Jesus. The discussion flows steadily and on a high level; but it would have been more incisive if it had borne